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10/523,544	01/31/2005	Brian Davidson	915-011-002-1	7521

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EXAMINER

KARIKARI, KWASI

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2617

MAIL DATE DELIVERY MODE

01/11/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/523,544

Applicant(s)

DAVIDSON, BRIAN

Examiner

Kwasi Karikari

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 40-53, 59-62, 64, 66 and 68-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 59-62, 66, 68 and 73 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 40-53, 64, 69-72 and 74-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/ are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07/16/2007 has been entered.

Election/Restrictions

2. Applicant's election with traverse of Group I in the reply filed on 10/22/2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that both device in claim 40 (group I) and wearable device is claim 59 (group II) are indistinct and related. This is not found persuasive because of the following reason;

The Applicant claims the device in (claim 40), in group I, to be for an example, a cellular mobile telephone. Furthermore, the Applicant claims two distinctive devices, the "wearable device" (being a wrist watch, see specification and claim 73) and the "further device" (being the cellular mobile telephone).

The wrist watch and the cellular mobile telephone are classified in different subclass, thus class 455, subclass 575.6 and class 340, subclass 573 respectively.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 40-53, 64, 69-72, and 74-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The amended claimed limitations "control means, having a first mode in which whenever the releasable connector is released, the control means effects a partial disablement", in claims 40 and 48 are not clearly described in the specification as originally filed and this constitute new matter. For examination purposes, the Examiner would interpret the rejected claimed limitations in the broadest scope of the Applicant's invention. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 40-45, 48-52, and 64 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sasakura et al. (U.S 6,151,493), (hereinafter Sasakura) in view of Briffett et al. (U.S 6,154,665), (hereinafter Briffett).

Regarding claims **40 and 48**, Sasakura discloses a device (see Fig. 1) comprising:
unauthorized separation detection means (see col. 3, lines 44-59) and
control means, having a first mode (= unit 20 is on, see col. 8, lines 32-38,
whereby the "on" is been associated with the "first mode") effect at least partial
disablement of the device (cell phone 30 is disables when separated for a
predetermined distance, see col. 9, lines 7-29); but fails specifically to teach a whenever
a releasable connector connecting the device to a person is released.

However, Briffett teaches a release of a releasable connector connecting the
device to a person (connection between belt clip proximity unit 46 and the telephone
proximity unit 16, see col. 4, lines 22-60; and Fig. 3-6).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to
combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving
a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a
telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claims 41 and 49**, as recited in claims 40 and 48, Sasakura fails to teach
that the releasable connector comprises a strap.

However, Briffett teaches that the releasable connector comprises a strap (connection between belt clip proximity unit 46 and the telephone proximity unit 16, see col. 4, lines 22-60; and Fig. 3-6)

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5). Regarding **claims 42 and 50**, as recited in claims 40 and 48, Sasakura fails to teach that the releasable connector is released by severance.

However, Briffett teaches that the releasable connector is released by severance. (rapid moment, see col. 6, lines 10-17)

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claim 43**, as recited in claims 40, Sasakura fails to teach the interruption of a closed conductive path via the releasable connector.

However, Briffett teaches the interruption of a closed conductive path via the releasable connector (no electric contact, see col. 4, lines 27-39)

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving

a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claim 44**, as recited in claim 40, Sasakura further teaches that the device comprises a cellular radio transceiver (see items 31a and 33d in Fig. 1).

Regarding **claim 45**, as recited in claim 44, Sasakura further teaches that the control means is arranged to effect at least partial disablement of the device by controlling the cellular radio transceiver to transmit a disabling message instructing the at least partial disablement of the device (cell phone 30 is disabled when separated for a predetermined distance, see col. 9, lines 7-29).

Regarding **claim 52**, as recited in claim 48, Sasakura further teaches radio transmitter (items 31a and 33d in the cell phone 30, see Fig. 1) wherein the controller is arranged to control the radio transmitter to send a message (cell phone 30 is disabled when separated for a predetermined distance, see col. 9, lines 7-29); but fails to teach a releasable connector.

However, Briffett teaches a release of a releasable connector (connection between belt clip proximity unit 46 and the telephone proximity unit 16, see col. 4, lines 22-60; and Fig. 3-6)

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving

a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claim 64**, as recited in claim 48, Sasakura fails to teach "releasable connector" from the device.

However, Briffett teaches a release of a releasable connector (connection between belt clip proximity unit 46 and the telephone proximity unit 16, see col. 4, lines 22-60; and Fig. 3-6)

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claim 51**, as recited in claims 64, Sasakura fails to teach the interruption of a closed conductive path via the releasable connector.

However, Briffett teaches a release of a releasable connector (connection between belt clip proximity unit 46 and the telephone proximity unit 16, see col. 4, lines 22-60; and Fig. 3-6)

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claim 74**, as recited in claims 48, Sasakura fails to teach the releasable connector is a neck strap.

However, Briffett teaches the releasable connector is a neck strap (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5, col. 4, lines 22-60; and Fig. 3-6).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claim 75**, as recited in claims 48, Sasakura fails to teach the releasable connector is a wrist strap.

However, Briffett teaches that the releasable connector is a wrist strap (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5, col. 4, lines 22-60; and Fig. 3-6).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

Regarding **claim 76**, as recited in claims 48, Sasakura fails to teach that the releasable connector has an inherent weakness, such that it is arranged to break when the device is grabbed.

However, Briffett teaches that the releasable connector has an inherent weakness, such that it is arranged to break when the device is grabbed (= when the telephone is "removed from" the belt clip, see col. 4, lines 23-39).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Briffett with the system of Sasakura for the benefit of achieving a arrangement that includes a belt clip assembly which enables a user to attach a telephone to his belt for convenient transportation (see col. 2, line 66- col. 3, lines 5).

5. Claims 46, 47 and 53 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sasakura in view of Briffett and further in view of Rohrbach (U.S. 5,898,783), (hereinafter Rohrbach).

Regarding **claims 46 and 53**, as recited in claims 40 and 48, Sasakura teaches radio transmitter (items 31a and 33d in the cell phone 30, see Fig. 1)

However, the combination of Sasakura and Briffett specifically fails to mention a cellular communications network and the control means is arranged to effect at least partial disablement of the device by sending a disabling message "to the network" instructing the network to disable normal operation of the telephone in the network.

Rohrbach further teaches that the data communication circuitry 200 transmits a code to the communication network via the mobile station 100 and in response to receiving a disable command, the disabling circuitry 220 is operative to prevent operation of the SIM card in the network (see col. 4, lines 14-25, col. 5, lines 13-31 and

Figs. 2 & 3; i.e., the mobile phone operates to prevent the use of the sim card after obtain a disable command which is known to both the phone and the communication system that grants operational access to the phone).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Rohrbach into the system of Sasakura and Briffett for the benefit of achieving a system that provides a way of remotely disabling SIMs and smartcard in the telecommunication network.

Regarding **claim 47**, as recited in claim 46, the combination of Sasakura and Briffett fails to teach that the mobile telephone comprises a handset and a "replaceable card", which enables the handset to operate as a telephone in the network, and the network is responsive to the disabling message sent by the mobile telephone to disable the card from normal use in the network and/or to disable the handset from normal use in the network.

Rohrbach further teaches that the SIM card 110 or smart card cooperates with a mobile phone 100 to effect communication with the telecommunication network (see col. 3, lines 61-66).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Rohrbach into the system of Sasakura and Briffett for the benefit of achieving a system that provides a way of remotely disabling SIMs and smartcard in the telecommunication network.

6. **Claims 69-72 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sasakura in view of Briffett and further in view of Namekawa (U.S. 4,809,316), (hereinafter Namekawa).**

Regarding **claim 69**, as recited in claim 40, the combination of Sarakura and Briffett fails to disclose the device, wherein the **control means has a second, operable, mode** in which it does not respond to the release of the releasable connector.

However Namekawa teaches a controller that checks the on/off state of a sensor (see col. 3, line 46- col. 5, line 23, and col. 5, line 12-43, whereby the second mode is being associated with the power off state).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Namekawa into the system of Sasakura and Briffett for the benefit of achieving a system that include power-on at a predetermined time, whereby power consumption is reduced in the system (see col. 1, lines 55-62).

Regarding **claim 70**, as recited in claim 48, the combination of Sarakura and Briffett fails to disclose the device, wherein the **control means has a second, operable, mode** in which it does not respond to the release of the releasable connector.

However Namekawa teaches a controller that checks the on/off state of a sensor (see col. 3, line 46- col. 5, line 23, and col. 5, line 12-43, whereby the second mode is being associated with the power off state).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Namekawa into the system of Sasakura and Briffett for the benefit of achieving a system that include power-on at a predetermined time, whereby power consumption is reduced in the system (see col. 1, lines 55-62).

Regarding **claim 71**, as recited in claim 69, the combination of Sarakura and Briffett fails to disclose the device, wherein the first and second modes are user selectable.

However Namekawa teaches wherein the first and second modes are user selectable (see col. 4, lines 31-66, col. 3, line 46- col. 5, line 23, and col. 5, line 12-43).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Namekawa into the system of Sasakura and Briffett for the benefit of achieving a system that include power-on at a predetermined time, whereby power consumption is reduced in the system (see col. 1, lines 55-62).

Regarding **claim 72**, as recited in claim 70, the combination of Sarakura and Briffett fails to disclose the device, wherein the first and second modes are user selectable.

However Namekawa teaches wherein the first and second modes are user selectable (see col. 4, lines 31-66, col. 3, line 46- col. 5, line 23, and col. 5, line 12-43).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Namekawa into the system of Sasakura and Briffett for the benefit of achieving a system that include power-on at a predetermined time, whereby power consumption is reduced in the system (see col. 1, lines 55-62).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kwasi Karikari whose telephone number is

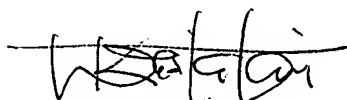
571-272-8566. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8 am - 4pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, *Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez* can be reached on 571-272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8566. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

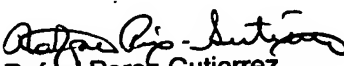
Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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1/7/08